

EXCHANGE:
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.41.

January 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 45 2 p.m. 56
Humidity 36 30

January 11, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 56 2 p.m. 62
Humidity 69 64

7559 日八十月十

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

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13- PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Allies to Indicate Terms.

January 10, 4.15 p.m.

Reuter learns that the Allied reply to President Wilson is being delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris to-day. It is a fairly long document, and there is reason to believe that it will indicate generally the terms on which the Allies are prepared to discuss peace.

It will be published in France forty-eight hours after it has been received by President Wilson.

THE NEW WAR LOAN.

Advances to Facilitate Purchase.

January 9, 1.45 p.m.

Secrecy is being maintained regarding the new War Loan, but it is undoubted that there will be two distinct issues, one long-dated and the other short-dated, free of income tax.

Probably the big banks will be invited to co-operate in affording novel facilities to would-be investors by advances for immediate purchase.

The issue is postponed until January 12.

A meeting for the furtherance of its success is being held in the Guildhall on January 11, at which Mr. Buxton and Mr. McKenna will be the speakers.

Members of the Cabinet will also speak at the leading provincial centres.

THE RUSSIAN PREMIERSHIP.

January 9, 1.45 p.m.

The Times states that in Petrograd there are growing indications of another change of Premiership. The names of M. Pokrovsky and Count Bribinsky have been mentioned.

[A later message announces the change here indicated].

January 10, 4.45 p.m.

The Ministerial changes in Russia are wholly unexpected, and up to the present they cannot be explained.

THE INVASION OF RUMANIA.

What Germany is Aiming At.

January 9, 1.45 p.m.

The Times correspondent at Jassy says it is undoubted that the Germans are aiming at the immediate occupation of the whole of Rumania, for, despite the inclemency of the weather, they are bringing up new troops and pressing their attacks with extraordinary violence.

GERMANS REPORT MORE PROGRESS.

January 10, 4.55 p.m.

A German wireless official message says:—The Russo-Rumanians have failed to recapture positions in the Szeita valley. We pressed back the enemy north and south of Casion valley. In two days we have taken six officers and 90 men prisoner.

We have gained a foothold on the left bank of the Putna. North of Focani, we have progressed behind the Putna and between Focani and Pandeni we have forced the enemy beyond the Sereth. The prisoners number 550.

We have continued to progress to the mouth of the Rimnicul Sarat.

RUMANIANS REGAIN A POSITION.

January 10, 6.20 p.m.

A wireless Russian official message states:—Eight attacks on the heights north of Kasino have failed.

The enemy has pressed back the Rumanians south of Bokoz. In a counter-attack they regained the position and captured 270 prisoners.

RUSSIA'S NORTHERN THRUST.

Capture of Prisoners and Guns.

January 9, 2.30 p.m.

A Petrograd message says that the Russians have captured a thousand prisoners and a score of guns, including some of heavy calibre, south-west of Riga.

A NEW POSITION CAPTURED.

January 10, 6.20 p.m.

A Russian wireless official message says:—The battle west of the Riga continues.

We have captured a position between the Tiral Marsh and the River Aa.

Since January 5, we have captured twenty-one heavy and eleven light guns.

IF SWITZERLAND IS INVADED.

An Interesting Military Statement.

January 9, 2.30 p.m.

According to a Paris message General Wille, the Swiss Commander-in-Chief, interviewed at Berne, stated that Germany had assured them that she would not invade Switzerland, but, in the event of an invasion, the Swiss Army would act in close conjunction with the adversaries of her enemies, whose entry on the side of Switzerland would, so to speak, be automatic.

AMBASSADORIAL CHANGE IN SPAIN.

January 10, 1.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, it is reported that the German Ambassador will shortly be replaced.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

THE GREEK CRISIS.

Will King Constantine Yield?

January 10, 1.50 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a Piraeus telegram anticipates that King Constantine will yield, but at first will merely undertake to liberate the Venizelists and re-establish the Allies' control.

THE ALLIED ULTIMATUM.

January 10, 4.15 p.m.

The Allied ultimatum to Greece expires at about midnight.

Help for Constantine.

January 10, 7.30 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Salonica, everything indicates enemy action at Monastir, where it is reported that a Bulgarian regiment has arrived from Kalkandeli. The principal object of the enemy will be to support King Constantine, and possibly some German reinforcements will attempt to work south, round Lake Ohrida, in order to join King Constantine's forces.

THE ROME CONFERENCE.

What It Has Accomplished.

January 9, 1.40 p.m.

A message from Rome says that Mr. Lloyd George was the central figure at the Conference. Italian papers state that he suggested it at the end of December and that the arrangements were completed within a few days, giving evidence of the Allies' determination to act with all speed.

M. Briand, interviewed, said the Conference was necessary to clear up any difficulties of detail which might have cropped up since the last Conference. Peace and the attempts to confuse the issues and disturb the relations between the Allies have been settled most satisfactorily.

The Eastern Front.

January 10, 1.50 p.m.

According to a telegram from Rome, a complete agreement has been reached at the Conference on the question of the Macedonia and Salonica front which has lost none of its importance.

THE SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

Two Norwegian Steamers Sunk.

January 9, 1.45 p.m.

The latest sinkings reported are the steamers Lupar and Hansi (Norwegian), and three sailing ships.

Another British Skipper Taken Prisoner.

January 10, 10.25 p.m.

The following steamers have been sunk:—Lesbian (British), Alphonse Conseil (French), Chinto Maru (Japanese) and Bargholm Markland (Norwegian).

Captain Fry, of the Lesbian, has been taken prisoner by the Germans.

The Norwegian steamer Lupar, and the Danish steamer Svend, which were both proceeding to England, have been seized by the Germans and taken to Hamburg and Swinemunde respectively.

SPANISH PRIDE.

Revolts Against German Pressure.

January 10, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the fact that the Cabinet is remaining in office, after receiving an assurance of the King's confidence, demonstrates that Spanish pride has revolted against German pressure.

All parties appear to have combined in support of the Premier in this international matter.

Foreign Pressure not Wanted.

January 10, 7.30 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, Senor Romanones has declared that he will never resign under foreign pressure.

A NEW REVOLT IN SUMATRA.

January 9, 2.30 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Batavia says that the Java Rode reports that a new revolt has been fomented by a new religious sect in North Sumatra, in which a Government official named Muller has been killed. The military are suppressing the movement.

SINKING OF H.M.S. SHANNON DENIED.

January 10, 3.25 p.m.

The Admiralty denies the German claim that the cruiser Shannon was mined and sunk off the south coast in November.

INDIAN SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

January 10, 8.55 p.m.

A Mesopotamia official message says:—An Indian division dashingly captured, on Tuesday, a thousand yards of trench on the Tigris on the bend of the river bank north-east of Kut. The prisoners taken number 165.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

BRITISH GAINS IN THE WEST.

Many Germans Killed and Captured.

January 10, 11.30 p.m.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We seized and consolidated a section of a trench to the east of Beaumont Hamel, taking 140 prisoners.

Other prisoners were taken in a raid to the east of Loos. We entered trenches opposite Arras, killing many of the enemy.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE.

January 10, 9.25 p.m.

The Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, Sir Albert Stanley presiding, considered proposals for a large extension of the Trade Commission services in the British Dominions, also commercial missions and other matters relating to the organisation of British Overseas trade.

HIS MAJESTY RECEIVES THE PREMIER.

January 10, 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Lloyd George has been received in audience by His Majesty the King.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra].

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA'S NEW OFFENSIVE.

London, January 10.

Dvina Island, which has been captured by the Russians, is about 100 miles south-east of Riga.

A German communique speaks of Russian raids in the vicinity of Friedland, fifty miles east of Mitau. Hence it is apparent that the renewed Russian activity in the north extends over a front approximately of 150 miles, including important strategic positions, of which Mitau is the most important, as it is a depot for stores, a junction for many railway roads and is situated at a navigable part of the Aa River.

It was a German attack that developed the important Russian counter-offensive, which has already brought the Russians within a dozen miles of Mitau.

The positions they captured between the western extremity of Lake Babit and the village of Kalnzen, north-west of Mitau, were strongly fortified with tiers to a considerable height above the flat country, and their conquest directly menaces Mitau.

FIRMER ACTION AGAINST GREECE.

London, January 10.

That swifter action towards Greece will result from the Rome Conference appears from the statement of M. Briand on his return to Paris to the effect that he is fully satisfied with Italy's strong resolution. He added that Italy's attitude was never doubtful; but that a complete understanding had now been reached as to matters of detail.

It is assumed by the London papers that some extension of the Allied purpose regarding Greece beyond that in which Italy previously joined is about to be made.

Dr. Dillon, the London "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent, declares that the Allies, with the exception of Italy, have misunderstood the Greek imbroglio and failed to deal frankly and resolutely with King Constantine as an enemy. The blockade had inflicted great hardships on the population, but had left the monarch unmoved.

"The Daily Telegraph," commenting on Dr. Dillon's statement, says that they anticipate action which will not leave King Constantine unmoved.

BRITISH TAKE TRENCHES.

London, January 9.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says we successfully entered trenches opposite Hulluch.

Our artillery was active on both banks of the Ancre and at the Commeourt salient.

We also caused a large explosion to the north of Wicltje.

GERMAN PEACE BLUFF.

Amsterdam, January 10.

The King of Bavaria, speaking at Munich, said "Though we are victorious, we offered peace. We must now continue the fight and be victorious till our enemies ask for a peace worthy of our gigantic sacrifices."

GERMANO-TURKISH TREATIES.

Amsterdam, January 10.

The "Vossische Zeitung" says that Germano-Turkish commercial and political treaties have been ratified.

SPANISH POLITICS.

Madrid, January 10.

The Cabinet remains in office.

ANOTHER POLITICAL CHANGE IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, January 10.

The Premier, M. Trepoff, and the Minister of Education, M. Ignatieff, have resigned. Prince Glikin has been appointed Premier, and M. Koltchinsky has been appointed Minister of Education.

TRADERS OF ENEMY ORIGIN.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce Resolution.

Some time ago the Manchester Chamber of Commerce adopted amendments to its Articles of Association in order to exclude from membership of the Chamber any German, Austrian, Bulgarian, or Turk who had not before 1st August, 1904, become a naturalised British subject, as well as any firm with a partner or director of enemy origin who, before that date, had not become a naturalised British subject. A further amendment excluded from membership any company in which one-fifth, or more, of the issued stock or share capital or of the debenture or loan capital is held by, or for the benefit of, any person of enemy origin who was not a naturalised British subject before August, 1904. In the cases of those who were naturalised before August 1, 1904, limitations on their admission were imposed. These resolutions were submitted for confirmation at an extraordinary general meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. R. B. Stoker, the president of the Chamber, said this meeting had simply to confirm or reject the decision of the previous meeting, and he formally moved the confirmation of all the resolutions. Mr. E. F. Stockton, the vice president, seconded.

In reply to Mr. Derwent Simpson, the President said he thought the best course of procedure was to submit all the resolutions together.

Mr. J. O. O'Brien said the resolutions did not go far enough to satisfy him. They did not exclude an enemy alien who became the naturalised subject of a neutral country from becoming a member of the Chamber. He suggested an amendment of the resolutions.

The President said that no amendment could be in order. The vote must be either for or against the resolutions.

Mr. Derwent Simpson said he thought the resolutions, as framed, were quite safe.

Mr. A. Braunschweiler, who said that he was by birth a Swiss but that he had two sons and a son-in-law fighting in the British army, and hoped he was intensely British in his sentiments as anyone in the meeting, quoted three verses from the Book of Numbers in support of an argument that it was the Divine ordinance that there should be "one law and one manner for you and for the stranger that sojourneth with you." He would be naturally disposed to approve of these resolutions were it not that he believed they were not in accordance with the law of God. ("Rubbish.")

Mr. A. Walkden suggested that the resolution was not strict enough, and that the Chamber should accept the dictum: "Once a German always a German."

The confirmation of the resolutions was carried. Two dissentient votes were given by men who had expressed the opinion that the resolutions should go further.

Mr. O. J. Barks asked what procedure must be followed to call a meeting of the Chamber to consider a stronger line of action.

The President answered that if a requisition were signed by the proper numbers the Board would be obliged to summon a meeting. He hoped, however, that Mr. Barks would be satisfied with the resolutions which were now adopted.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Opera House—8.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—8.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Opera House—8.15 p.m.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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versed in literature, has been a teacher
to European officials and merchants in
this Colony for many years.
He has a good knowledge of the Chinese
language, and is prepared to give
lessons in the Chinese language, and to
translate Chinese documents into English.
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Chinese language, and is prepared to
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sugar Duty.
Washington, January 3.—It is
announced here that the duty on
sugar may be raised from one-
quarter to one-half a cent per
pound in the near future in order
to provide additional revenues.

For the U. S. Army.
Washington, January 3.—
Brigadier General William Cro-
zier, Chief of Ordnance, United
States Army, has filed a request
for \$18,000,000 for the purchase
of ammunition for the army
reserves just created.

How to Live to Ninety.
"If you want to live to ninety,
these institutions are the place to
go to," was the remark of
the coroner at inquests at
Hackney on two women who had
died in the infirmary. He added
that he never had cases of persons
of ninety dying in a private house.
Also, it was a curious fact that it
was mostly widows who attained
that age.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks' Question.
London Nov. 30.—Mr. Joynson-
Hicks has given notice to ask the
Prime Minister whether, as an
enemy aeroplane has now de-
liberately dropped bombs on the
undefended parts of London, he
will consider the desirability of
giving definite notice to the enemy
that on any recurrence we shall
hold ourselves at liberty to bomb
their towns by way of reprisal.

New Rector of Stonyhurst.
Father William Bodkin, S.J.,
is relinquishing the rectorship of
Stonyhurst College, which he has
held for the past nine years, to
take up new duties elsewhere,
and will be succeeded by the Rev.
Father E. D. O'Connor, a member
of the college staff, whose instal-
lation takes place next week.
Father Bodkin was educated at
Stonyhurst and subsequently
established and directed the
Catholic Grammar School at
Leeds.

Opium Suppression.
At the end of last year, says a
Shanghai native paper, as three-
fourths of the number of the
opium shops in the International
Settlement have withdrawn from
business, the Municipal Council
did not consider it necessary to
hold any drawing of lots amongst
the remaining one-fourth, consist-
ing of over 200 shops. A letter
is said to have been addressed to
Police, instructing him to see to
the closing up of all such shops
at the end of March, 1917.

The Canteen System.
The Army will not be sorry to
have seen the last of the old can-
teen system—unless Lord Chel-
msford's new system comes to
grief in practice; remarks an
Exchange. Unified control would
not have been amiss even in the
days before the war, but with the
growth of the new Armies and
with the different standard of com-
fort to which a large proportion
of their members are accustomed,
reform becomes urgently necessary.
Centralised control should tend to
reduce the labour incidental to
the provisioning of camps and
inspecting of supplies, to re-
gularise prices and values, and
to save a great deal of unneces-
sary carriage of goods to and fro
on the busy railways. It looks
like true economy.

A Family Man.
Some of the single slackers
should feel shame when they read
the records of married men who
are taken. At Liverpool, exam-
ination was refused to a man
with eight children, the oldest
of whom is only 14. One
witness gave up sleep on the
tribunal and the presumption
to ask him whether the
wife could not work. At the
three children under 14 years of
age, the youngest being only 8
weeks, we imagine the lady
has plenty for her hands to do.
As a consequence the country
insists on the services of such a
man, though he happens to be
willing enough to do his duty if
required, because the cost of
keeping him at home and the
children will nearly equal the
cost of his support. That is
not a very good reason for
refusing to take him.



ROBERT PORTER & SON'S

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG.

Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1917.

HONGKONG AND THE WAR.

Some while ago it was generally understood that the Government of Hongkong was making a searching enquiry into this Colony's resources in the way of man-power for the Front. We have every reason to believe that such an inquiry has been undertaken with considerable thoroughness, but there are many people here who feel, with reason, that the time has now come when the Administration should take the public a little more into its confidence. At the last meeting of the Legislative Council, His Excellency said: "The policy of this Government has been to grant facilities to every man who can be spared from this Colony to go to the Front; and we are bound to accept that statement entirely without reserve, even though we may be immediately prompted to ask if positively every man who can be spared has already proceeded to the Front. If this be the case, some public proclamation on the subject would, we are sure, be welcomed by every class of Britisher here."

The Hongkong Daily Press suggested, not long ago, that the establishment of a qualified tribunal here would go a long way towards clearing the air and putting uncomfortable rumours to rest; we take advantage of the present opportunity to endorse that suggestion very heartily, and, while waiting for the Government's final revelations as to recruiting possibilities here, to suggest further that the men who have been refused permission to go to the Front send their names for publication in the local press. To do so is merely to perform an act of justice to themselves. We will take it for granted that the Government has made full enquiries of every business house that employs Britishers within the military age-limit, as to the possibility of its dispensing with the services of one or more of these; and we must likewise assume that the Government is setting its own house in order, and is satisfying itself definitely that not one more of its employees can be spared. But has the Government ever troubled to discover, even in times of peace, whether some of its departments are not usually over-stuffed on the European side? Our Ministry at Home has been conspicuously blind to the advantages, in certain cases, of employing non-Europeans in various war capacities, and we sometimes think that the authorities here show some disposition towards copying their own employers in the Imperial Government. After having enjoyed a fair opportunity of watching the Hongkong Government at work, we have long ago arrived at the conclusion that its labour, in certain respects could scarcely be performed in a more unsatisfactory manner by Asiatics or Europeans. In fact some of the under-staffers who have come out from Home during the past ten years or more could well be replaced by, let us say, Portuguese, and the Colony would be the gainer.

Furthermore, has Hongkong sufficiently availed itself of the services of women—whether already living here or procurable from Home? In England many of the schools are employing ladies to replace the masters who have joined the army. Our schools here, like our Government, could in many respects, be carried on by women quite as well as they now are by men. It may well be, of course, that the Government has already considered these matters also, but there is no harm done by mentioning them. The point upon which it seems rather necessary to lay emphasis is that while the grass is growing the seed is going hungry, and that no conceivable purpose can be served either by delay or by undue secrecy. We want to see the thing discussed with despatch and with perfect frankness in the Legislative Council. The Germans will not gain any particular advantage just because the Government takes such steps as will remove a nasty slur from our young men—who are naturally chafing at this enforced sojourn away from the battlefield. Let us have a tribunal and let the whole thing be thrashed out. Let the truth be told and the Devil shamed.

Russia's Revival.

After the somewhat protracted period of relative inaction on the part of Russia it is distinctly heartening to read the accounts of her new thrust on the northern front. For very many months past there has been a total absence of news from this theatre of war. In fact, it is close on a couple of years since the Germans threw the Russians back from the East Prussian frontier, and they have been in possession of practically the whole of Courland for the greater part of that time. The significance of the new offensive, which threatens the capital of Courland, therefore becomes apparent. It has evidently been well timed, too. While the Germans have been using up their energies in invading Rumania, in the vain hope of reaping a huge haul of grain and oil, thinking the while that Russia was soundly asleep, the Tsar's forces appear to have been biding their time until the circumstances were propitious for a forward drive further north. That moment has come, and the telegrams speak of an offensive over a front of no less than one hundred and fifty miles. As to how fruitful it will be, it is as yet early to speculate, but another point that cannot be lost sight of is the fact that it coincides with the preparations for larger offensive action by the Allies, both in the western and the eastern theatres.

Other Factors.

Since the days when Russia was driven back into her own territory, the Allies' production of munitions has enormously increased, and it may be taken for granted that Russia has received a benefit proportionate to the greater supplies which have come to Britain and to France. That being so, there is every reason to be most sanguine over the fresh activities now manifesting themselves in the Riga region. It is one of the chief regrets of the war that Russia was forced so long ago to abandon her invasion of East Prussia, as it was from this quarter that Germany could have been given a bitter taste of war. But there were circumstances that made a continuation of the offensive impossible. Germany, it must be remembered, was very much stronger in those days than she is now: she did not cry for peace then, as she is doing at the present time. Will the Kaiser now come to realise the grim possibilities wrapped up in this new Russian advance? Will that advance prove a deciding factor in the breaking of the enemy's power? And will it prove that, so far as strategy is concerned, the Russians can still give a few points to the Huns?

Masterlinck and America.

M. Masterlinck's moving appeal to America on behalf of Belgium (part of which we reprinted yesterday) will be read with the widest interest, undoubtedly; but the same question will, in all likelihood, suggest itself to most minds: "But what can America do?" Since war broke out we have discussed the question of United States intervention with close upon a hundred Americans—pro-Ally, pro-German and strictly Neutral; and not from one can we learn of the possibility of America's "coming in" in any effectual manner. There are hundreds of thousands of people in the States to-day who are passionately convinced of the rightness of the Allies' cause, but of those only a few would vote for intervention by their Government. When war began, Americans were telling us that "Uncle Sam will have to start right in and finish it," but in those days they did not know what war meant. They know now, and they realise that, apart from their own admitted unpreparedness, they could not hold out a week even against the ten million or so Germans that they already have in their country. Then how is it proposed that they shall help Belgium in her hour of need—other, of course, than with money; and this they have most generously done.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MERRY HEART GOES ALL THE DAY.
THE SAD TIRES IN A MILE.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.3/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 59th birthday of the Marquis of Crewe.

War Charities.

A meeting of the General Committee is to be held in the Council Chamber at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow. The report of progress, by Executive Committee, will be considered and other business dealt with.

Pickpocket Sentenced.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with picking the pocket of another man and robbing him of a watch. His Worship, after hearing the evidence, sent defendant to prison for three months.

Revolver Ammunition.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese quartermaster on board an American naval ship now in harbour was charged with being in unlawful possession of 50 rounds of revolver ammunition. A fine of \$40 was imposed.

A Share in a Shop.

A Chinese was charged on remand, before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of some spirits. Inspector Gordon said the man had a share in a shop, as he said he had. His Worship:—"You are discharged." Inspector Gordon:—"What will become of the spirit?" His Worship:—"Give it back to him." Inspector Gordon:—"But he might be arrested again." His Worship:—"The Police must not arrest him; that's all."

A Stabbing Case.

Inspector Gordon told Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, in a case in which a man was charged with stabbing another, that defendant was seen leaving a ship in harbour with a tin of beef under his arm. A steward was in the galley-way and tried to stop him, with the result, it was alleged, that defendant stabbed him with a knife on the arm and severed an artery. The injured man was attended by the ship's doctor and was then conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital, where he will have to remain for at least a week. The defendant was remanded until such time as the complainant is able to attend.

British Malaya.

A very interesting lecture on "British Malaya" was given by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn at the Union Church last evening under the auspices of the Union Church Guild. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald presided over a large attendance. The lecturer first dealt with the geographical features of the country, and then went on to give a detailed account of its history and the changes of administration it had undergone. In the concluding portion of the lecture, the Hon. Mr. Severn dwelt upon the large and splendid contributions that British Malaya had made towards the war, detailing the many gifts made. At the conclusion, a hearty vote of thanks was passed.

Magistrate's Second Thoughts.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning with stealing a coat, belonging to another man, from a ship in harbour. Complainant said he saw defendant take the coat from a bamboo on the ship, and after he had done so he went ashore. Complainant followed him to Yau-mati and caught him. A constable said he was off duty and saw defendant being chased by the other man, who was shouting "Snatch things." He (the constable) saw defendant throw the jacket down when he heard the shouting. Defendant said he was arrested by mistake. His Worship, after hearing the evidence of three men, asked defendant if he could get anyone to say he was a good man. Defendant replied:—"Of course; why not?" He was, however, sent to prison for a month.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Disposal of Cases this Morning.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) several cases were before the Bankruptcy Court this morning.

The first case was re Mai Choy, the Official Receiver having announced the adjourned public examination of debtor.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, on behalf of the trustee, asked for the examination to be adjourned until the next bankruptcy court as the trustee was not able to be present. Mr. Agarwal said he appeared for the debtor's surety, who was anxious that the examination should be finished, for he wanted the debtor to be discharged as soon as possible.

His Lordship, having remarked that there was a lot of matters yet to go into, said:—"He will not get his examination over before the end of March, I can assure you of that."

The examination was adjourned.

The hearing of a petition against Ho Tek-chen was next taken; Mr. H. Gardiner appearing for the petitioning creditor. Mr. Gardiner said his client was owed over \$3,000, and the assets were first put at about \$3,500, but these had since increased because the Official Receiver had sold the business for \$4,200. There was further evidence to show that the assets would total between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

His Lordship made a Receiving Order.

Mr. E. Davidson appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor in an application for a receiving order against the Loen Kee firm. He gave particulars of the debt and went on to quote figures showing that whilst the liabilities were large, there were substantial assets.

No objection was made to the order, which was granted. There were several other minor matters dealt with.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Parades, 5.30 p.m.
Monday, January 15.—All recruits.

Tuesday, January 16.—Maxim gunners.

Wednesday, January 17.—All recruits. (Recruits will be inspected by the D.S.P. (R).)

Band Practice.
Monday, January 15; Thursday, January 18; 6 p.m.

No. 1 Company.
All ranks except recruits will parade under the O. C. Company at Central Station at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, January 19.

Weekly Reports.
All Section and other Commanders concerned are required to send in their weekly reports to Staff Inspector Potter, even if they consider they have no parades etc., to report. Members of sections attached to other units must so be described.

Patrolmen.
During the present cold weather, Patrolmen may wear private overcoats, if of dark colour, with the Metropolitan Police armlet on left sleeve above the elbow.

Police School.
No. 2 Company Class is to include 32 P.O.s. (8 per Section) and not 20 P.O.s. as before ordered.

Resignations.
Sergeant 526 Buteho is permitted to resign, as from this date, on leaving the Colony.

P.O.s. 725 Bird and 73 Lo Kam Chik are resigned as from this date.

Nasty Assault.
This piece of wood fell on to defendant's bunk, said a Chinese who presented on awful sight at the Police Court to-day.

The wood referred to had a liberal sprinkling of nails on it, and complainant told Mr. J. R. Wood this morning that defendant had unmercifully belaboured him on the head and face with it. Complainant also alleged that he had lost some money, and that he was also pushed downstairs. His Worship fined defendant \$10.

GERMAN SLAVE RAIDS.

Belgian Relief Work Endangered.

A declaration, approved by the French, Russian and Italian Governments and issued by them concurrently, has been published by the British Government, associating the Entente Powers with the Belgian protest against the German slave raids in Belgium.

The Belgian Government have solemnly protested to the civilised world against the slave raids conducted by the German authorities in Belgium.

The Allies of Belgium associate themselves with that protest, and further desiring to place on record their sense of the debt which they owe to her, unite in making the following declaration:—

When the sudden invasion of Belgium, long prepared by the Central Empires, attained its temporary success, the Allies agreed that the provisioning and maintenance of the Belgian people remaining in the occupied territories was a duty overriding all considerations of immediate military interests. When therefore the Belgian Government set on foot the work of relief, and entrusted it to a neutral Commission for relief in Belgium, the Allied Governments pledged themselves to the support of that commission. As soon as the financial resources of the Belgian Government were exhausted, the Allies provided sums for the continuation of the work. They have furnished the Commission with shipping and all other necessary facilities. Further, they have done their utmost through the neutral Commission to protect Belgian industry from the disastrous consequences of invasion.

They have facilitated exports to neutral countries and the transmission of funds to Belgium for wages and for the upkeep of factories. They have repeatedly made offers to the Germans which would have further promoted Belgian industry and trade under the care of the neutral Commission, and would have allowed the importation of raw materials into Belgium. But these offers have met with no reply.

The Allies call this to mind, not as asking credit to themselves, but in order to show what has been their consistent policy. They have laboured to protect Belgium so far as possible from the effects of the war, and they have sought no advantage for themselves from this policy, since they have, through the Belgian Government, entrusted its execution solely to a neutral Commission which has consistently refrained from assisting either belligerent, and has acted solely in the interests of the civil population of Belgium.

The Allies have only stipulated that the Germans should equally draw no advantage from the operations of the Commission; that they should not seize either imported or native supplies, and that the distribution of relief should not be used for the purpose of corrupting Belgian workmen against their conscience.

These conditions, which the Germans have pledged themselves to obey, have, in the past, been frequently violated; Belgian cattle have been driven out of Belgium to feed the German armies at the front, Belgian workmen have been coerced, and seizures and requisitions of food-stuffs have taken place throughout the occupied territories. The Germans have also seized raw materials, machinery and all the property of Belgian factories essential to the maintenance of the national industry and have thus deliberately created unemployment and misery.

But these infractions of the German guarantees have in the past been disavowed in many cases by the German Government, and the Allies were content to rely upon the neutral Commission to watch over and enforce the fulfilment of the conditions under which it worked. Now, however, the situation is changing. The Germans have abandoned all pretence of respecting personal freedom in Belgium. They have deliberately ordered the suspension of public relief works supported by the neutral Commission, and have openly, in spite of all their professions to the Commission,

HONGKONG AND THE FILIPINOS.

U. S. Consul's Warning.

Mr. G. Anderson, United States Consul General in Hongkong is reported by the Manila press to have written to H.E. the Governor of the Philippines as under:—

"Lately we have had a number of cases where Filipino students on route to the United States have come to Hongkong with insufficient ready money for their needs. Most of them have had what money they required in the United States in the shape of drafts the proceeds of which would be available there only. Three students who came in the office yesterday and are typical of the class had such funds available in America but only five pesos cash for use in Hongkong. Inasmuch as they are on ships which lay over in Hongkong from a week to ten days during which time they must look out for themselves ashore they simply have not money to support themselves. The result is they have been thrown in the lowest possible grade of boarding houses under very unfavorable surroundings and at a time when an epidemic of small pox is raging. I consider the practice a very dangerous one and I should say that any Filipino of the student class or better should pass through Hongkong with an allowance of at least \$5 Mexican a day for expenses during a stay here.

"I write this to you with the feeling that perhaps you can pass the word along through some government channel or otherwise to warn people sending students or others through Hongkong under such conditions as to the need of providing sufficient money for them while here. I believe the present state of things represents a real danger which should be avoided."

the contrary, aimed at creating the unemployment which would furnish them with an excuse for deportations.

They have become themselves the "organisers of, and co-operators with, man-hunts," which they solemnly pledged themselves by the Brussels Convention of 1890 to put down in Africa. Further, the machinery of Belgian industry has now been totally destroyed and the export from Belgium of foodstuffs essential for the maintenance of the population has again begun on a large scale.

The Allies must therefore warn the world of what is about to take place. As their own situation grows more desperate, the Central Empires intend to tear up every guarantee on which the work of the Relief Commission rests. They intend to cast aside all their promises, and to use Belgian foodstuffs and Belgian labour to support their own failing strength. The work of relief which neutrals have built up for two years is about to lose its foundation, and is in danger of falling.

The Allies do not intend to change their policy or to desert the oppressed population of Belgium in this most critical moment of the war, but as it will be impossible for the relief work to continue if its basic guarantees are destroyed, they appeal to the civilised world, not on their own behalf, but on that of innocent civilians who cannot protect themselves, to see that this great work of international benevolence and co-operation which has grown up in the midst of war, and for which the Allies have advanced the money, shall not be endangered by treachery or destroyed by violence.

But they would remind the world that the German policy which now stands revealed is being carried out not only in Northern France and in all the occupied territories.

For their part, the Allies pledge themselves not to seek in the future, any more than in the past, any advantage from the operations of this purely neutral Commission.

THE PARIS RESOLUTIONS.

Hesitations and Delays.

We are far from reassured by Mr. Bonar Law's statement, in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday last, as to the interim report of Lord Balfour's Committee on the Paris Economic Conference, says the Globe of December 1. Mr. Law said:—

This report is being considered by the Reconstruction Committee this week and they will then decide whether or not it is wise to publish it.

The Conference met in June. It is now December and Ministers, or one or other of their Committees, hesitate apparently what to do with a very much belated report. This is not the treatment the country expects, and it is likely to give expression to its opinion with no uncertainty unless the Government handle the matter resolutely and without delay. For one thing it is plain that an organised opposition exists, having for its object the defeat of the economic policy agreed upon by the Allies and the resumption of free and unrestricted trading with Germany after the war. Heedless of the lessons of the war and blind to the dangers we have so narrowly escaped, they would return to the "open door" for German goods, and give no tariff preference in our markets to the goods of our Allies or even of our own Dominions. They cannot, of course, openly preach such a policy to their fellow-countrymen. As was shown the other day at Cardiff, the people are in no mood to listen to such suggestions. But they are pursuing their aims in subtle and indirect ways. As Free Traders their action is no doubt dictated by the knowledge that the Paris resolutions have sounded the knell of their creed. They know that never again can we allow our markets to be the dumping ground of the surplus products of German workshops and factories, that none of our great producing industries shall ever again be permitted to pass under the control of our enemies, and that we shall in future trade with our Allies and our overseas kinsmen on better terms than with either enemy or neutral countries. In a word, they see that the whole fabric of Cobdenism has gone to pieces, and in their vain efforts to resurrect it they care not what the consequences may be to the country or to the Empire.

This propaganda, which, if successful, would make all our sacrifices in the war futile and unavailing, must be counteracted by a great national campaign in favour of a constructive policy based upon the Paris resolutions and the defensive power of a tariff. We are glad to observe that the Tariff Reform League has put itself at the head of such a movement, and we do not doubt that the appeal it has issued to all patriotic citizens without distinction of party will meet with an immediate and enthusiastic response. We must prepare for peace, so that when it comes we may not be caught napping. When war was sprung upon us it found us unready, and our lack of preparation has cost us many thousands of precious lives and millions of money. Shall peace find us equally unprepared? Are we to have no definite policy to deal with the new conditions which must then arise? Shall we be content to see our markets again flooded with German goods while our men from the fighting line are seeking employment in vain? Shall we refuse to trade with our Allies and our Dominions on any better terms than with the perfidious nation which is seeking to compass our destruction? There is no man worthy of the name of Briton who will not emphatically answer "No" to these questions. The conscience of the nation revolts at such a prospect. But nothing is more certain than that, if we do not take immediate action, disaster as great as any we could suffer in the field await us on the conclusion of peace.

We trust that the campaign will arouse the people to a sense of the imminent peril which confronts them. We hope also that it

A SMART RESCUE.

Junk's Crew Brought to Hongkong.

We are informed that the crew of a Chinese junk, who were in a sorry plight far out at sea, owe their rescue to Captain Evans, of the s.s. Kaifong. The facts of the matter are that on Sunday last the s.s. Kaifong was making her run from Haiphong to Hongkong and, just before mid-day, she came across a junk—dismantled and her decks swept by the heavy seas. She was obviously in great distress, but, as a hard north-east gale was blowing at the time, and a very heavy sea running, it was impossible to lower a boat and take the exhausted crew from their sinking craft. Captain Evans determined to make every effort to rescue these unfortunate people, and, after a very fine piece of seamanship in handling his ship, he made a connection with the junk and eventually every man on board the junk, with his belongings, was safely passed on to the s.s. Kaifong. The rescued men numbered thirteen, and they were brought on to Hongkong.

The position of the abandoned junk was Lat. 20. 54N., Long. 112. 20E.

GERMAN SLAVE SYSTEM.

Labour Levy on Russian Soil.

The *Dziennik Wlasci* of November 7 publishes an order of the German Chief of Vilna calling upon all men between the ages of 17 and 80 to report themselves for examination as to their fitness for work. Free from that obligation are ministers of all religions and denominations, teachers, doctors, dentists, veterinary surgeons, and chemists. "Besides this, well-to-do inhabitants not accustomed to physical work are free from examination, as also from the work itself for six months, provided that on the day on which their passport number is called up they pay in to the German Chief of the City Mk.800 (£30). The sums thus paid in will be used for providing warm clothing for those called up for work, and also, wherever required, for the maintenance of their families." The penalties fixed for contravention of this order are three years' imprisonment or a fine of Mk.10,000 or both.

The German Vilna paper, the *Lozke Neues*, states that the examination has passed quietly, and that all those called up appeared. It will strengthen the Government in a determination to carry out, both in the letter and in the spirit, the policy of the Paris Conference. The new campaign is in no way directed against the Government. On the contrary, its object is to organise public opinion in support of the policy unanimously agreed upon by the Allies and accepted by Mr. Asquith as the settled policy of the British Government. But it is also meant to secure the immediate putting into force of that policy in all its fairness. Much valuable time has already been wasted, and the country will brook no further delay. Now is the time for the Government to make short work of the treasonable talk of pacifists and of the enemy's expectations of free trade after the war by a firm and uncompromising declaration of policy based upon the Paris resolutions. Further, the campaign will doubtless emphasise the danger of our present dependence on foreign countries for so great a proportion of our food supplies, and the urgent necessity for an agricultural policy which will largely increase our home production. Almost equally important is the safeguarding of our other great industries from unfair competition, in order to secure the greatest possible production under the British flag and provide steady work at good wages for our own people. But these objects are not to be gained by further hesitations and delays.

LOCAL SPORT.

Second Division Football Match.

The 33rd Company R.G.A. met A. Company K.S.L.I. in a second division League match on the H.K.F.C. ground yesterday afternoon, the result of an evenly-contested game being a goalless draw. There was plenty of excitement provided, play being up and down the field and both goal-keepers having a busy time. A good game was played by Jones for the infantrymen and the other forwards were also very good, while Gretton was conspicuous for the great game he played. When half-time arrived no score had been registered, and although some very fine play was seen in the second moiety on both sides, neither side could beat the other's defence.

Some disappointment was felt that the other League match which had been announced to be played did not come off. This was the projected match between 87th Co. R.G.A. and D. Co., K.S.L.I. The former were unable to find enough men to fill a team.

Hockey Match.

The match between the 88th Company R.G.A. and Royal Engineers was very well fought, and quite a lot of goals were scored. The Engineers adopted the offensive from the start, but for some time had to fight every inch of the way before they eventually got through to their opponents' goal. Black got the first goal home, but before the interval the R.G.A. got in one also, through Caple, and shortly after Watson put the gunners ahead. The excitement did not die down in the second half. The R.G.A. showed themselves very early to be vastly superior. Hammond scored, as did also Caple and Watson for the second time. Before the end of the match, Wright, for the Engineers, got another goal through. The match finished with the R.G.A. winners by five goals to two.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on MONDAY 29th January, 1917, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 18th to MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary, Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on Monday 29th January, 1917, at 11.45 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to THE GENERAL MANAGERS, Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

POULTRY.

OUR HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS

ARE THE BEST IN THE EAST.

TENDER EATING, DELICATE FLAVOUR—TRY THEM.

CHAMPAGNE SENNEVAL.



"CONNOISSEURS' CHOICE." This wine is well bodied, delicate, delicious and unquestionably the finest Champagne. It is equal to the high priced Champagnes now on the market.

Fold by: The WING ON Company Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY, 29th January, 1917, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary, Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINF.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CITY OF MADRAS"

Captain WM. GRAY, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 16th inst, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHIRWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents, Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO. TEL. 468 ALEXANDRA BUI DING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on MONDAY 29th January, 1917, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY 18th to MONDAY 29th January, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered. By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Company, Limited, Hongkong, 11th January, 1917.



SMART STYLES IN WARM

WAISTCOATS

WITH OR WITHOUT SLEEVES.

From \$6.00 Each.

DENT'S GLOVES

From \$2.50 Per pair.

MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 746

NOW SHOWING

WARM

WINTER

COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETIES.

INCLUDING—

HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES, WAISTCOATS, etc. SWEATERS IN WHITE & COLOURS.

"REMEMBER"

WE GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT WE SELL.



NEW DANCE RECORDS

FOR

ANY SEASON.

Waltzes, One-Steps, Two-Steps, Lancers, Fox Trots, Tangos, Quadrilles, Barn-Dances, Reels, Etc. Etc.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1122.

WORTH HAVING.



D. & J. Mc. CALLUM'S PERFECTION SCOTCH.

AVOID

IMITATIONS.



SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.,

TEL. NO. 135.

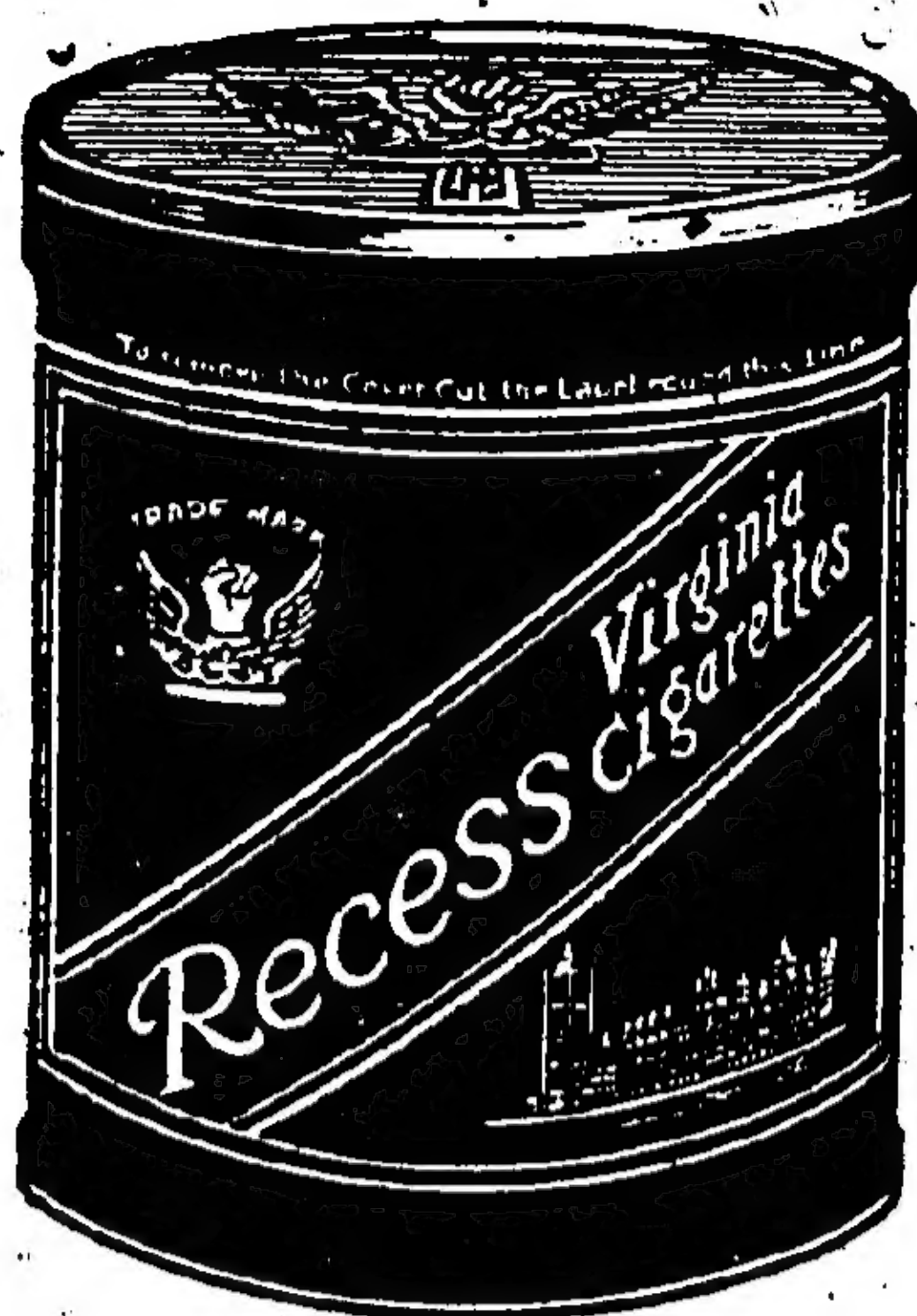
6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTICES

NOTICES.

"RECESS"

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.



MANUFACTURED BY

WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO. LD.

ASAHI

(SUN-BRAND) BEER

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUMI BUSSAN KAISHA
 Telephone Nos. 152, 270.

POST OFFICE.

MAIL NOTICE.

The Post Office issues the following notices:-
 "Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes."
 "Persons requiring special information must apply at the enquiry counter in the Public Hall of the G.P.O."

The rates of postage on letters to the Chinese Post Offices are now as follows:-
 To Canton, Fatsien, Chan Chuen and Whampoa - 2 cents for 14 Ounces.
 To other parts of China - 4 cents for each Ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Liberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O. - Week days, 5 p.m.
 Tai Po. - Week days, 10 a.m.; Sunday, 9.30 a.m.
 Cheung Chow. - Week days, 2 p.m.
 Shatouk, Shatin and Sheung-bui. - Week days, 4 p.m.
 Aberdeen, Au-tu, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San-tai and Stanley. - Week days, 4.30 p.m.
 Canton, Samah and Wuchow. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Register in 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sunday, 5 p.m.
 Macao. - Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.
 Kowloon. - Week days 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sunday, 5 p.m.
 Namtau and Bennei. - Week days, 5 p.m.; Sunday, 5 p.m.
 Shamshu. - Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.; Sunday, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.
 Macao. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sunday, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.
 Canton. - Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.; Sunday, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.; 9.30 p.m.
 Tai Ping Tung. - Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sunday, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Shek Ki. - Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sunday, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
 Kowloon. - Week days, 6 p.m.; Sunday, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
 Kumbuk. - Week days, 6 p.m.; Sunday, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
 Kau-ni. - Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sunday, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
 Just arrived, Fresh assorted American Sweets & Fry's Chocolates.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 11.15 - No returns from Japan or N.E. China. Pressure has decreased slightly in all other districts, except over the Philippines where it is nearly stationary.

The anticyclone remains stationary over China. It has weakened slightly, but is still intense.

Free to strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.60 inch.

Total since January 1st, 0.34 inches, against an average of 0.27 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.
 N. to N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fine.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. N.E. winds, strong.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, strong.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director, Hongkong Observatory, Jan 11, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous	Day	On date	On date.
Barometer	30.20	30.51	30.44
Temperature	53	45	55
Humidity	19	36	50
Wind Direction	NNE	N	NNW
Force	2	2	2
Weather	b	o	o
rain	0.00	0.00	0.00
Highest open air temperature on the 11th	53	45	55

H.K. Observatory, January 11, 1917.
 T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George William Cade Burnett at 11, Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY,
 the 15th January, 1917, at 3 p.m. on the Spot.

The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19 on Plan to be seen at the Auctioneer's Office, for erection of

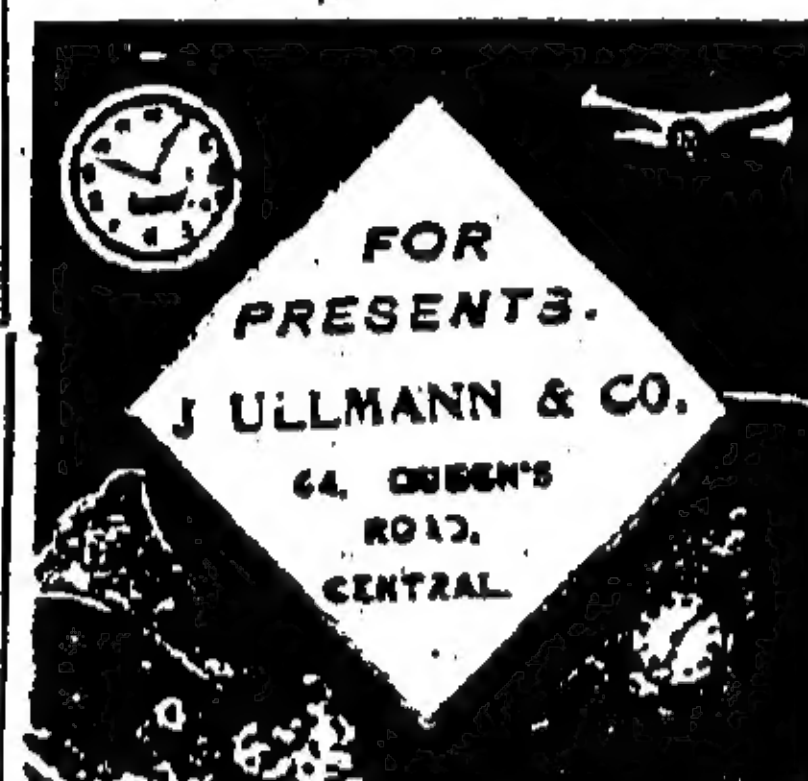
Booths and Matsheds, on the Government Ground adjoining the Race Course, North of the Grand Stand Enclosure.

Terms:-Cash.

For Plan and Conditions of Sale, apply to:-

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers to the Government, Hongkong, 8th January, 1917.



SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haihong, Br. ss. 1,270, Evans, 11th Jan.
 Swatow, 10th Jan. Gen.-D. L. & Co.
 Hainan, Chi. ss. 1,558, Murr, 11th Jan.
 Bangkok, 30th Dec. Rice-Chinese.
 Tatong, Fr. ss. 980, Trogon, 11th Jan.
 Bangkok, 2nd Jan. Rice-Chinese.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per ss. HAIHONG, from Swatow, on Jan. 11.
 Arrived at 11.15.
 Featherstone Rev. Thomas E. W.T.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 12th JANUARY, 1917.

3rd and 4th Episodes (in 4 parts) of the

"IRON CLAW."**"THE COGNAC CASK."** "The name and the Game."

Interesting:-

"ACROSS HINDUSTAN." (Colour)**PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE.**

Comic:-

"BILLY STUDIES MUSIC."**"WHEN THE CLOCK WENT CUCKOO."****"PEANUTS and BULLETS."** (Keystone)Booking at **ANDERSON'S.****BIJOU THEATRE.**

The Cosiest Theatre in Hongkong.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREAT WHITE MAHATMA COY.**DR. RICHARD ROWE,****MAGICIAN, HYPNOTIST, ELECTRICAL WIZARD.**

The White Mahatma.

New Pictures.

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDING).

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY, 1917.

The Final 3 Episodes of

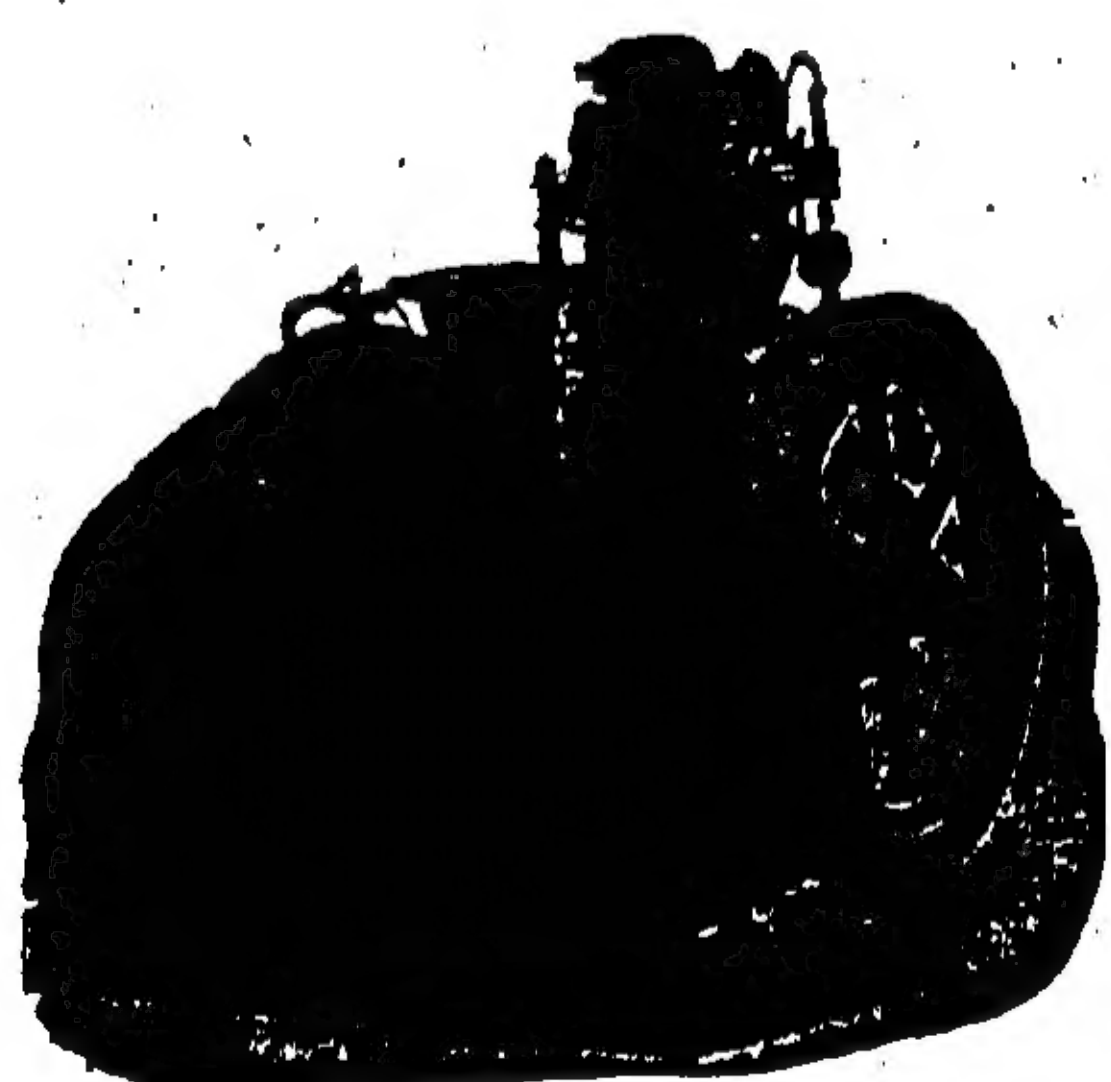
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY."

ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE.

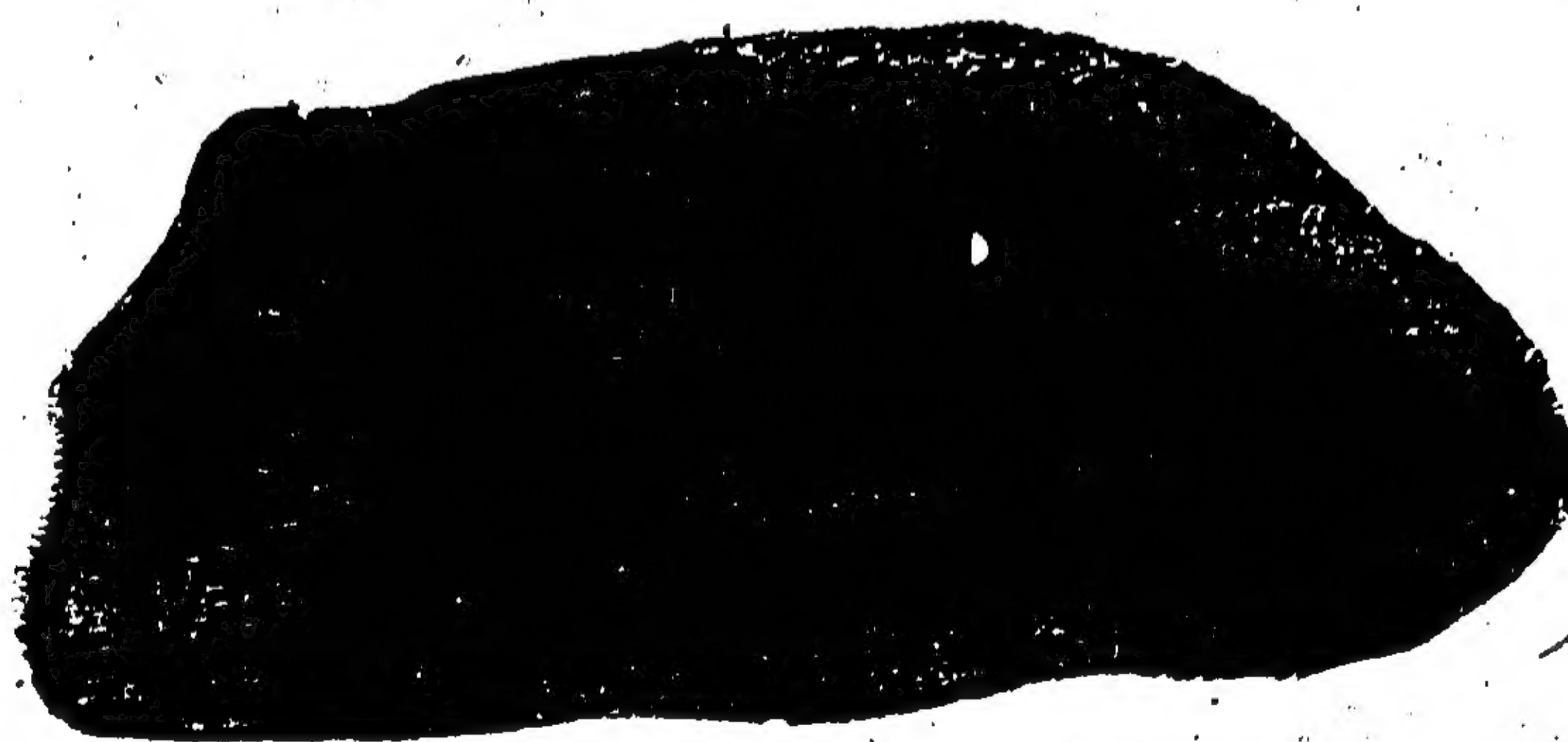
SATURDAY Matinee commences at 4.30 p.m.

BOLINDER'S OIL ENGINES

FOR MINING, MUNICIPAL AND STATIONARY WORK.
 REDUCED REPAIR BILLS, LOW RATE OF FUEL CONSUMPTION, REDUCED DEPRECIATION, INCREASED RELIABILITY.



THE SIMPLICITY OF THE FEW WORKING PARTS ENABLES THE "BOLINDER" TO BE DRIVEN WITHOUT THE SERVICES OF A TRAINED ENGINEER.



SOLE AGENTS FOR THE EAST:

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

TEL. NO. 228 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



THERE ARE NO CAMS, VALVES, GEARING, ELECTRIC IGNITION OR VAPORISER TO GET OUT OF ORDER.



The "Bolinder" is made to a Standard Gauge, therefore all Parts are interchangeable, and replacements can be ordered with absolute certainty of their fitting accurately.



Every year additional improvements are made in the "Bolinder" which enables same to lead the world of Hot Bulb engines, but owners of existing engines can usually have the more up-to-date parts added to their present installation at very little cost and trouble.

